



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS

A Laboratory Guide in Elementary Bacteriology *

The third revised edition of W. D. Frost's "Laboratory Bacteriology," a handy volume of four hundred pages and forty or more illustrations, has just been published by the Macmillan Co. Previous editions of this work have been used with great success by Professor Frost at the University of Wisconsin, and in the present edition only such changes have been made as are necessitated by the rapid progress of this science and improvements in methods employed in its study and application.

The plan of the work remains the same. In the first part, requiring a half year for its completion, the general subject of bacteriology is taken up in the following order: technique, physiology, taxonomy, representative nonpathogenic forms and bacteriological analysis. The second part, dealing with medical bacteriology, is an application of the knowledge and skill gained in the first to a rather serious study of pathogenic bacteria, more recent and more technical methods being used in connection with many of the forms treated.

The author regards directions for laboratory exercises as fundamental. These directions have a constant and a variable part, the latter subject to modification as changes become necessary in the kind of organism, the kind of medium, the temperature, etc. An attempt is made to observe a logical order in the experiments, though the time required for individual experiments may vary widely. Cultural observations are conveniently recorded by means of charts, with which the book abounds.

The system of classification adopted is that of Migula, which is quite generally used. Many of the older names are to be looked for in the list of synonyms. Like all other good laboratory guides, Professor Frost's book is well supplied with lists of apparatus, texts, appendices, etc., and with helpful suggestions relative to their use. Appendix A is a key to the most common forms of bacteria usually encountered by the student.

WILLIAM A. MURRILL.

* Frost, William Dodge. *A Laboratory Guide in Elementary Bacteriology*. 8 vo.. Pp. i-vi + 1-395. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1904.